

not be considered to be a representation of testing under the Act if it is clearly shown that the equipment was tested under a State statute.

[50 FR 9982, Mar. 13, 1985]

GRAIN HANDLING PRACTICES

§ 800.60 Deceptive actions and practices.

In the absence of prior adequate notice to appropriate official personnel, any action or practice, including the loading, weighing, handling, or sampling of grain that knowingly causes or is an attempt to cause the issuance by official personnel of a false or incorrect official certificate or other official form, is deemed to be deceptive and, as such, is a violation of section 13(a)(3) of the Act. For the purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice is written or oral notice given to an agency or the Service, as applicable, before official personnel begin to perform official inspection or weighing services. If oral notice is given, it must be confirmed in writing within 2 business days. To be adequate, the notice must explain the nature and extent of the action or practice in question and must identify the grain, stowage container, equipment, facility, and the official personnel actually or potentially involved.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0580-0011)

[48 FR 17330, Apr. 22, 1983, as amended at 48 FR 44453, Sept. 29, 1983; 54 FR 5924, Feb. 7, 1989]

§ 800.61 Prohibited grain handling practices.

(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section, dockage and foreign material in grain shall be:

(1) Defined for export elevators at export port locations as set forth in 7 CFR part 810 and as dust removed from grain and collected in a bin/container and as dust settling on floors, equipment, and other areas, commonly referred to as dust sweepings; and

(2) Defined for other than export elevators as set forth in 7 CFR part 810.

(b) *Prohibited practices.* Except as permitted in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, no person shall:

(1) Recombine or add dockage or foreign material to any grain, or

(2) Blend different kinds of grain except when such blending will result in grain being designated as Mixed grain in accordance with subpart E of the Official United States Standards for Grain.

(3) Add water to grain for purposes other than milling, malting, or similar processing operations.

(c) *Exemption.* (1) The Administrator may grant exemptions from paragraph (b) of this section for grain shipments sent directly to a domestic end-user or processor. Requests for exemptions shall be submitted by grain handlers to the Service through the domestic end-users or processors or their representatives.

(2) Grain sold under an exemption shall be consumed or processed into a product(s) by the purchaser and not resold into the grain market.

(3) Products or byproducts from grain sold under an exemption shall not be blended with or added to grain in commercial channels, except for vegetable oil which may be used as a dust suppressant in accordance with (d)(4) of this section.

(d) *Exceptions.* Paragraph (b) shall not be construed as prohibiting the following grain handling practices. Compliance with paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(6) of this section does not excuse compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws.

(1) *Blending.* Grain of the same kind, as defined by the Official United States Standards for Grain, may be blended to adjust quality. Broken corn or broken kernels may be recombined or added to whole grain of the same kind provided that no foreign material or dockage has been added to the broken corn or broken kernels.

(2) *Insect and fungi control.* Grain may be treated to control insects and fungi. Elevators, other grain handlers, and their agents are responsible for the proper use and applications of insecticides and fungicides. Sections 800.88 and 800.96 include additional requirements for grain that is officially inspected and weighed.

(3) *Marketing dockage and foreign material.* Dockage and foreign material may be marketed separately.